

minute shall be spared from the task of building the nation.

Thus Lin and millions of other tots are assigned to chores upon entering primary school. As a first-grade student, he is given light tasks each day. By the time he has reached third grade, he is working two hours daily—even helping to harvest crops, tilling soil, working in a factory. In his early teens, at the equivalent of our junior high, he will be dividing his time equally between labor and study.

Nor is the rule relaxed in the universities, where students and professors alike are required to place their labor at the call of their government and the Communist Party. They work on school farms, pick up rocks for dam construction, help clear away debris in the wake of the recurring and devastating Chinese floods. When the government announces a fly and mosquito campaign, professors as well as students sally forth armed with swatters. Frequently a great university empties out for two hours in midday as all hands war on insects.

All this adds up to an unpaid work force of imposing proportions, and this force has undoubtedly accomplished much.

The state exercises total control over the admission and assignment of students. If Lin Chang aims at college, he will have to take stiff examinations that are conducted on a local district basis which is nationally controlled. Then he must undergo a rigorous investigation into his political background and qualifications. If he clears the hurdles, the Government will then assign him to a specific course of study in a specific university.

In higher education, Lin will find few if any so-called general course. The Communists have downgraded the importance of the general academic departments. The specialty is king. Students must focus on a narrow segment, often of a narrow field, in order to meet the particular needs of the nation for particular skills. Thus Lin may be assigned to any one of some 180 specialties—perhaps mine operation, electric motor or materials manufacture, the production of edibles and seasonings, paper manufacture, timber processing, city planning, and the like. He will concentrate in his one area for his full 4 years.

After graduation, what? Will Lin Chang pick his own future and his own work? Hardly. He will be sent wherever he is most needed. In 1958, for instance, 64,000 college and university graduates, diplomas in hand, went directly to the backward rural areas to assist local agricultural and small industry producing teams. They were not individuals so much as they were produced units responding to the orders of their producers. That the end of college days meant for them residence in a 1-room unheated hut near the junction of two unpaved muddy roads in an inaccessible frontier province rather than an apartment in warm Canton or cooler Peiping was a matter of fate in which they, like all of their fellow graduates, had little voice and no real choice. But their destiny is now helping to pull China upward and onward.

Of all China's achievements in education, certainly one of the most remarkable is the vast program of what we call adult education. Hundreds of thousands of night schools, winter schools, and spare-time classes have been set up all across the nation wherever space and a teacher—no matter how inadequately trained—can be found. Classes are held in school buildings, yes, but also in kitchens, barns, factories, basements, and, when the weather allows, under the open sky. By the end of 1958, some 60 million Chinese men and women were enrolled in some kind of school, an alltime record of any nation.

The greatest single aim in these spare-time classes is to teach the masses to read

and write. The written form of the Chinese language actually encourages the perpetuation of illiteracy. In Chinese, there is no alphabet. Writing the language requires mastery of separate characters, or ideographs, for each word to be expressed. A fairly complete Chinese dictionary lists 40,000 such characters. Newspapers use about 4,000. And, to add to the complexity, many of China's regions speak their own dialects.

First step in the literacy battle was a decree making Mandarin Chinese the national language. Second was an order that promises ultimately to eliminate the Chinese ideograph itself. The government promulgated a set of alphabets by which the old-style characters could be spelled out. With this tool, totally illiterate peasants can be taught to write words and entire sentences within days.

The Chinese estimate that in 30 years at most they can reach the level of a first-rate power technically and scientifically. Under the impact of Mao's propaganda, the Chinese people see these goals dancing before their eyes and they like the visions. They are striving to make them come true.

Hollow boasts and impossible dreams? Perhaps. But it would be far wiser to keep our eyes unwaveringly on what is happening in the Orient while we enlarge and expand our own educational system. We see how Russia is moving forward and we are beginning to take that lesson to heart. Neither Russia nor the United States can afford to ignore Red China.

### Sioux Punch Time Cards

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. E. Y. BERRY**

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1961

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, on July 7, 1961, it was my privilege to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Harn blanket and mattress factory at McLaughlin, S. Dak., on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, a factory which will soon go into action employing more and more Indian people on the Standing Rock as the Indians learn the work and as demand for the product increases.

In this same connection, under unanimous insert in the Record and Associated Press story on Wright & McGill Co., a fishing equipment assembly plant on the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota, which is of particular interest inasmuch as it is already employing a large number of Indian people who have proven their abilities in industry:

#### SIoux PUNCH TIME CARDS

PINE RIDGE.—Oglala Sioux Indians are punching time cards and forming car pools for a new industry that has increased its labor for 14-fold.

Wright & McGill Co., Denver, opened a fishing equipment assembly plant here in January as an experiment. Use of Indian labor has proven so successful that plans for a more permanent factory building are being made.

Thirteen persons were employed when the plant opened. The weekly payroll now totals over \$6,000 and 183 persons are working. A new goal of 260 workers has been authorized by the company.

Workers at Pine Ridge are responsible for snelling fishhooks, placing them on display cards and packaging the finished product.

They are known as leader tiers. Their task involves attaching a nylon snell to a hook through a process of winding, looping and knotting.

Pay of \$1 per hour will be advanced to \$1.15 on September 1. Overtime is paid under some circumstances. Company officials are working on an incentive approach to provide more money based on added production.

Superintendent Emil Redfish, 45, a former high school coach and State employee, said the company eventually hopes to hire women for sewing leather fishing rod carrying cases. Work may be expanded to include painting fishing lures.

Redfish was hired from his position at Pine Ridge with the State employment security division. A graduate of St. Louis University, Redfish coached at St. Francis and Marty. His teams won the State Catholic basketball tournament championship twice.

Workers are drawn from a 30-mile radius. They have formed car pools and must punch timecards at the beginning of each workday.

The employees range in age from 18 to 50. It is the first time that many of the Indian workers have ever held a permanent job or been able to look ahead to next week's pay.

Absenteeism is observed closely. A family conference is held with State, Federal, and local welfare workers and counselors if it is shown that an employee misses work repeatedly and may be spending money unwisely.

L. P. Towle, superintendent of the Pine Ridge Reservation, said the Indian employees were using their new income to improve homes, pay old debts and buy more groceries. Some are buying cars.

The demand is greater now for better housing. The tribe hopes to establish a public housing authority to secure loans for construction of low-rent homes.

Towle said 82 units of two- three- and four-bedroom size may be built next year.

The tribal council also is making plans to attract tourists.

It hopes to eventually construct a motel, lunch counter, a museum, provide a market for native crafts and furnish a site for camping and trailer parking.

Unemployment on Pine Ridge Reservation still exists. Towle said work is needed for 600 persons. He said a beauty shop has opened and perhaps other businesses will be started.

### Time To Listen to Smathers

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. A. S. HERLONG, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1961

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, July 16, 1961, the Orlando, Fla., Sentinel again wisely counseled the President and the Nation to heed the sage advice of the junior Senator from Florida, GEORGE A. SMATHERS, with regard to the Cuban situation. Under unanimous consent I include this editorial in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### TIME TO LISTEN TO SMATHERS

It's time the administration and the Congress listened to Senator GEORGE SMATHERS, of Florida, on the subject of Cuba, communism, and our national security.

We for one are fed up with endless debates, negotiations, equivocations, foreign aid to the enemy, and the rosy dream boys

who think that everything will be all right some day if we just don't do anything.

Senator SMATHERS calls this "the cult of the status quo." It is composed, he says, "of people who somehow believe that in the final analysis the enemy must somehow be reasonable, fair, and prudent."

Balderdash, we say along with the Senator.

#### DON'T DO ANYTHING

Those who belong to this cult, which the Senator says is made up of editorial writers, columnists, politicians, and certain dreamy but well-intentioned private citizens, "have the belief that if we do nothing about the growing strength, the growing encroachments, and challenges of the enemy, somehow it will disappear."

"They argue it is most unfortunate that Cuba has fallen into the hands of the Communist conspiracy, but we must not do anything, for if we were to act decisively we might frighten someone, or appear to have bad manners."

"The New York Times, that powerful and influential paper which sponsored and helped to install Fidel Castro, recently said in an editorial that the United States must recognize that Cuba is a communistic state with sovereignty and independence, and that we in the United States must now learn to get along with it."

#### CASTRO PEGGED

"This attitude," says Senator SMATHERS, "is dangerous sophistry."

We agree again with the Senator. We have agreed all along with him about the Cuban mess and his program for Latin America.

GEORGE SMATHERS was one of the first people in the United States to brand Castro for what he is: A Communist. He told us and we printed it.

The Sentinel was the first newspaper in the United States to pin the now infamous label on "The Beard."

So we have faith in GEORGE SMATHERS' information and in his ideas. And we recommend that President Kennedy and the U.S. Congress listen to him—before it's too late.

#### THEN COMES UNITED STATES

Right now the attention of our leaders has been diverted to Berlin. For a reason perhaps? To draw our eyes away from Cuba?

GEORGE SMATHERS doesn't say this exactly, but he does say Cuba cannot be ignored, no matter what happens in other parts of the world. Senator SMATHERS quotes Prime Minister Pedro B. Beltran, of Peru:

"If the United States does not step forward now with dynamic leadership to meet the unceasing conspiracy of the Soviet Union and Red China, Latin America is lost."

"And if Latin America with all its 200 million people is lost, so also is the United States."

"Would it not be tragic if the United States won the Congo, secured Berlin, triumphed in Laos, Ghana, and the islands of Quemoy and Matsu, while in the end a victorious communistic thrust for power took place in the heart of our own hemisphere?"

"You could have won thousands of miles away, and yet be beaten by the Kremlin in your own block."

#### SHOWDOWN AHEAD

Our present "postponement of decision," Senator SMATHERS warns, is the same which brought Red China into existence.

"This is the pattern of nonaction which let Hitler get a running start. We cannot sit still in this struggle between communism and freedom. There is no more status quo in this conflict any more than there is status quo in life itself."

A showdown is inevitable, the Senator warns. He urges we rally our physical strength "for the perilous days ahead."

As he points out, it has already been demonstrated we can't buy friendship—not with all our money.

"And it's been demonstrated we can't purchase peace. Surely after \$71 billion and 15 years of energy, we must have learned that lasting friendships are built upon community of interests, similarity of beliefs and above all, respect one for the other."

GEORGE SMATHERS recommends we resume nuclear testing "in our own self-defense and to help reestablish our strength and position."

He sees no hope of reaching a nuclear test agreement with the Communists providing for bilateral inspection. Neither do we.

#### FREEDOM AND PEACE

The record disturbs the good Senator and it disturbs the Sentinel. It should cause the entire Nation concern.

Since 1945 the forces of communism have extended their power and influence over 44 percent of the world's population directly—and much more indirectly.

"Today we are harried and embattled from all sides of the globe," Senator SMATHERS says. "A look at the map reveals that all over the world, democracy with its high hopes and shining example is nevertheless still losing peoples and countries and struggles—not by choice of the people, but by exploitation, subversion, and brute force."

"As Winston Churchill said, 'In strength lies the only hope for peace.' The time has come when we must begin to gather our strength—each of us singly, each of us in common, each of us as a whole."

"Freedom cannot survive with faint hearts, apathy, weariness or debility. It is only as strong as each of us is strong."

"We want all people to have freedom, as we want all people to have peace, but not peace at any price."

"Peace without liberty, or peace in chains, or peace in unending fear, is not worth having."

GEORGE SMATHERS makes a powerful plea for deserting the status quo for action to crush the monster that is creeping toward us.

If the Government had listened to him 2 years ago, Cuba today would not be a Communist threat lapping at the shores of Florida.

This time the astute junior Senator from Florida must not be ignored.

Gen. Bruce C. Clarke

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1961

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, on July 4, 1961, Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, commander in chief of the U.S. Army in Europe, spoke at a review of the men from the 5,000-man U.S. garrison stationed near West Berlin. They are the only sizable body of American troops behind the Iron Curtain.

I think that our colleagues will be interested in General Clarke's brief remarks which called for courage and sacrifice on the part of our people during these times of great international tension.

Under unanimous consent I include his remarks in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

It is a distinct pleasure to visit the Berlin command, on the eve of our great national holiday—Independence Day.

It is also a special privilege, because for the first time since assuming command of the U.S. Army, Europe, I have the opportunity of reviewing the troops of the Berlin command. I wish to congratulate and commend you on your very fine showing here today. The smartness of appearance; the care and maintenance of equipment; the devotion to duty and the capable manner in which you have performed your assignments reflect great credit upon each one of you personally and upon the Armed Forces of the United States of America.

This occasion also presents an excellent opportunity to express my appreciation to all personnel of the U.S. Army, Europe—military, civilians, and their dependent families, for their many accomplishments and loyal support during the past year. I know that the U.S. Army, Europe, and our Nation can rely on your continued devoted service.

I salute our allies, and the citizens of West Berlin, at whose side we stand proudly today. As commander in chief of the U.S. Army in Europe, I pay my respects and express my thanks for their cooperation.

Tomorrow, Americans observe the 185th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

One of the great documents of all recorded history, it marked the birth of a new nation—a nation dedicated to freedom, liberty, and justice for all. A milestone in the unceasing quest of mankind for freedom, it brought at that time and since then hope and inspiration to millions of oppressed people throughout the world.

It is most fitting that today we reflect upon the principles so eloquently expressed in that great document—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

The Declaration of Independence is a living vital statement of political principles. The declaration, as much for all peoples as for Americans themselves, is both a responsibility and a hope. The principles enunciated in that document are as valid and alive today as they were at the birth of our Nation—principles that man was created to be free; that he can be trusted with freedom; that he is equal before the law without regard for race, religion, or station in life; that each individual has the right to participate in his own government, and that governments have as a primary function the protection of the individual's freedom. I believe these words of the great German poet, dramatist, and philosopher Schiller, are appropriate today, "Man is created free, even though born in chains." Freedom is man's God-given birthright.

Providence, in its infinite kindness, has showered America with incalculable wealth—both material and spiritual. Our Founder Fathers, in the Declaration of Independence, forthrightly rested their entire case on the supremacy of God and the dignity of man. We have been called the only people who ever thought of an ideal first and then built a nation around it. Now, 185 years later, that ideal still flourishes and is recognized by free people the world over.

The word "America" has a magic meaning almost everywhere. More than you or I might know, it is regarded as the symbol of freedom and the uncompromising enemy of despotism. Untold millions of people throughout the world have hope and courage because they feel that America is still interested in them and their fate. And you and I know that America is still interested in them.